Results of Testing

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Study Code/Type	Protocol/Guideline	Species	Exposure	Dose/Concentration	No. per Group	Results	Reference
1,3,5-Trimethyl-benzene	108-67-8	HESTOX Subacute toxicity	40 CFR 798.2650 (modified)	rat	gavage, 90 days	0, 50, 200, 600 mg/kg	10/sex/dose	No test substance-related deaths occurred during the study. Clinical signs observed predominantly in the high dose animals consisted of discolored inguinal fur, wet inguinal fur, and salivation. Cumulative body weight gain was decreased approximately 11% in high dose males. No treatment-related ophthalmic lesions were observed following the 90 day treatment. Treatment-related changes in clinical chemistry parameters consisted of increases in phosphorus levels and liver and kidney weight in the 600 mg/kg dose group. The NOEL was 200 mg/kg in this study.	60 FR 32320; 6/21/95, Docket OPPTS-44618
1,3,5-Trimethyl-benzene	108-67-8	HESTOX Subchronic toxicity	40 CFR 798.2650 (modified)	rat	gavage, 14 days	0, 60, 150, 600 mg/kg	10/sex/dose	No mortality was observed during the study. No adverse clinical signs were observed; however, wet inguinal fur was observed in high dose males. No treatment-related effects were noted on body weight, body weight gain, or food consumption. No treatment-related ophthalmic lesions were observed following treatment. No treatment-related lesions were observed at necropsy. Treatment-related changes in clinical pathology included increases in cholesterol levels and liver weight in the 150 and 600 mg/kg dose groups. The NOEL was 60 mg/kg for this study.	60 FR 19590; 4/19/95, Docket OPPTS-44616
1,1,2,2-Tetra-chloroethane	79-34-5	HESTOX Subchronic toxicity	Non-TSCA Protocol/ Guideline (Docket OPPTS- OPPTS-42111C)	rat	gavage, 14 days	0, 50, 100, 200 mg/kg	10/sex/dose	Under the conditions of the study, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-ethane exhibited very little ability to cause damage of any organ system monitored. CNS depression was the more prominent effect, occurring in responses to the lowest dose administered, 50 mg/kg. CNS depression limited the oral dose which could be given to rats. The highest dose given, 200 mg/kg, loss of body weight and death of some animals occurred. CNS effects did not persist with full recovery occurring upon termination of exposure.	4/18/96, Docket OPPTS-42111C